THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROPERTY BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PROPER. - Amendments to the Constitution. Article X.-

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TVESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER. Edstor and Proprietor.

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Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come free of postage, or they will not be attended to.

MISOBLLANDOUS.

From Bentley's Miscellany. GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.
In a certain town in Normandy, the authorities (for large good reasons thereunto moving) thought proper to issue a proclamation to the effect that rome of the worthy inhabitants, under a severe penalty, should stir bout after sunset without a lantern. Well, it clanned a the very same evening, a man was seized and inconsently taken before the dispenser of justice, to be all with according to the new law.

I am exceedingly sarry," said the chief efficer, regulsing the individual, "that a citizen of your reschability and station should be the first to infringe a new regulation."

he new regulation."

"I would not willingly do so," said the man, coolly.
"Have you not read it?"

"Certain'y," raid the captured party, "but many are infortunately inhunderstood it. Will Monsieur blige me by reading it, that I may learn of what I am

The officer graciously complied, and after glibly runting over the verbase preamble, came to the point
that no inhantant shall stream about after smeset without lantern," which he certainly delivered with pecuter emphasis, to the admiration of the follow who had
taken the main into custady, and was twitting his finger
impatient to receive his modely of the fine.

"I have a lantern, Monaicur," firmly contended the
man, holding it to view.

"Yes, but there is no candle in it," replied the officer
with a smile.

with a smile.

"The proclamation does not mean a candle, I believe, Mossept," replied the canning fellow, most respect.

"A conded—but of course—" began the informer, conting test he should have the fish he had hooked.

It does not mantion a canale; and I contend Monor, I have not intringed the law," persisted the quitaor. "The words are—without a lenter.—and here

"Heart" cried the officer, endeavoring to conceal the classical occasioned by his detect by puring over the you has proclamation. "I must confess there is an you, and I am happy to give you the benefit of it.

The internet was not only defeated, but rather the internet was not only defeated, but rather the internet was not only defeated, but rather the internet which rendered him, the abovesaid informant, fiable beary damages for Like impresumment, &c., and the or fellow was fain to avert the infliction of an action (the law by disbursing a certain sum in hard cash to account.)

of the law by disbursing a certain sum in hard cash to the accused.

But lot on the next evening he again encountered his "door acquaintance," and to his infinite delight, he had it door acquaintance," and to his infinite delight, he had it has some unfluminated lantern in his hand; but an amended proclamation had been issued that moraing, with the words, "that no inhabitant should sir without a lantern and a candle therein."

The informer chuckled at the ignorance of the man who had so coolly victimise dhin on the proceeding night, and with a heart beating with a desire of revenge, and with a certain project of the restitution of the mulet which he had suffered, he, with a succeing politeness, requested the honor of his company to the justice room. "Really, it is impossible to res at the annable importunities of a gentleman who pays such delicate compliments, and—such good coin!" replied the man; and away he walked, chatting good hemoredly and joking with his delighted captor.

a his delighted captor.
What again?" cried the officer.
I hope Monsieur will do use the honor to remember

nation but against the law," said the prisoner.
"Really these proceedings are very vexatious, and

"Have you read the proclamation?" interrupted the

"Monsieur did me the favor to read it only last night "I will read it again for your edification," replied the

and looked furtively at the informer, who co-contain himself for very joy. lemanded proclamation was read. The accu-

definition of the rigmarole vertiage; but he officer read the concluding words, "that no in-it should stir abroad after sunset without a lanand a candle," he started. Hat" cred the informer, unable longer to restrain

chings.

Low very, very fortunate, cried the delinquent, and did opening his lanters, continued, "Lot here is a le, how tertunate !"

But it is not lighted!" exclaimed the informer, with acontrollable agrication. "It is not lighted, nor has consider a week steel proves!"

Lastern and candle ! a lantern, a candle !" repeated man. "I appeal to the justice of Monsieur, that to was not such a word as a lighted candle in any

-" Them there fellows, said Mr. Mullim I railly believe, are the fineal descendants of horigin-lain; and I've heard it remarked, that it's a hextra-cleary circumstance that it takes a regular act of adjument to make one to them an henest man."

Marrying Sisters .- An exchange paper, speak ng of the decision of the Presbyterian Assembly that a man may not marry his deceased wife's sister, says it forbids "plucking two roses from one

THE SONG OF THE SUMMER WIND.

I go, I go, where rose-buds peep, That are fami'd by my breath to their fragrant sleep, Where the lify white m its paleness lies, And dranks in light from the violets eyes.

I go, I go, where the wild flowers bloom, In the valley deep, in the evening's gloom; When the sun retires from the crimson west, And his last ray falls on the mountain's breast,

I go, I go, o'er the ocean's waves, When the sunlight sleeps in its lonely caves; When a noon-tide stillness is on the sea, 'Tis a glorious, beautiful hour for me.

I go, I go, o'er the desert waste, Where the pulgrim pursues his journey in haste; Where the gushing spring is a precious prize, As it meets the weary wanderer's eyes.

I go, I go, where the maden fair Wreathes the summer-flowers in her lovely hair, And her brow is faun'd as I wander past, And a brighter smale o'er her check is cast.

I go, I go, where the pale moon-light lavites the flowers to their rest and night; And I shake from their leaves the drops of dew That have borrowed from heaven their beautiful hue. I go, I go, o'er the world abroad,

For I love the boundless works of God; And my song is heard o'er the land and sea, And the wide green earth rejuces in one: A Whopper .- E. Tallmadge states in the Lou

isville Advertiser, that there is a Sycamore near York, South Carolina, on the Catawba river, that measures seventy six feet four inches in circumfer-ence, and the hollow juside is eighteen feet in di-

you, boy !"
"I am between ten and eleven, sir," was the reply.
Accordingly the door was thrown open to him.—Sat.

The exquisites of our eastern cities sometimes smeet with curious adventures in the "far West." ting on board of a Mississippi steamer, after a brief core of having a vessel on his plan constructed of survey of the company, considered himself so far removed to point of dignity from the jeans clad Kentackians, Hoosiers, and Suckers around him, that he must needs give them striking demonstration of the fact, by refusing to cat with the ordinary steel forks used by the aloresaid vulgar herd. He have force provided himself with a silver fork, and as he was aware that if it was placed at one of the plates, some one of the catacille might use it he handed it to the steward of the boat, with an injunction to give it to him on his getting fairly at injunction to give it to him on his getting fairly at injunction to give it was a single graph and the dimer table. The steward promised; but the passengers got wind of the matter, and amongst them was a brawny Kentuckian. On the first them was a brawny Kentuckian. On the first opportunity which oldered, he went on shore, and manufactured with his hunting kinife a large wooden fork, which he also gave to the steward, with an order to give neither of the forks to their respective owners until called for. The General got seated, and "Old Kaintuck" posted himself opposite to him—but the silver fork was not fortheoming. "Hand me my fork," said he to the steward it was respectfully presented. "Hand me my fork," bawled the Kentuckian. It was presented and poked into a piece of beef with the atmost gravity. The passengers, who had watched the proceedings, could stand it no longer. They burst into reiterated shouts of laughter, until the gentleato resterated shouls of laughter, until the gentle man, par excellence, felt it such an infringement man, par excentence, but it such an infringement upon his dignity, that he arose in high dadgeon, and sought the captain of the host, with a complaint that his passengers had behaved with great rade ness. "Sir," and the captain (a real western man,) with grave cornesiness, "you are too large a man for my little hoat! I'm straid that in walk-nest from side to side, your would rough from a man for my infle easile, your weight imight capsiz her; and you had better go ashore? Genera C. evaporated at the first landing.

om principle? or a pretty woman that was not away the fact? the fact? the fact? I camped with several thousand pounds.—New Orbid you ever see a bigot who, out of pure charity, would not send men down before for differing with him? I ran expectant heir whose inquiries were not frequent bout the health of some old relation? Did you ever; when Orleans Picagune.

New Orleans Picagune.

Heaping Measure.—A would-be poet at the North Scentiy sent a jumbled-up mess of nonsense to an editor which was headed "Poetry." The two first lines, one of which is twenty-nine feet long, we gave:

Tread lightly, stranger, o'er this hallowed dust,
At some future period there is every probability that if you don't mend your ways, lay like me you must!

"This is bad measure," said the editor.

"Bad measure," said the rhymster; "Why man you are mistaken. It's very good measure—in fact, it is more than is required !"—Picayune.

Irish Wit.—"Plaise your lordships honor and glory," replied Tim, "I shot the hare by accident,"
"By accident," continued the position. "I was firing at a bush, and the baste ran across my aim, all of his own accord." "The gamekeeper tells a different story," replied his lordship. "Och! don't put faith in what that man says," said Tim Ryun, "when he never cares about speaking the truth any how. "He toold me, t'other day, yer lord ship was not so fit to fill the chair of justice as a jackaes!" Ay, ny," exclaimed Viscount Kilskid dery, "indeed, and what did you say?" "Platso yer lordship, I said yer lordship was."—Frazer's Magazine.

A Daring Navigator .- The Semaphore of Marsailles gives an account of the crivial in that port of a bold and ingenious sailer, who has constructed a boat formed to fit his own body, when laid at full length, in which he traverses the sea with a swiftness and security rivalling that of fish es. His head and arms alone appear from with out, and with the latter, holding a pair of oars, he impels himself along. Provisions are stowed in recesses of the boat, and thus he made voyages Juvenile Financier.—A travelling managerie, down cast, not many days since, posted up the terms of admission at two shillings—persons under cleven years of age at half price. A young chap, about a dozen years of age, wishing to save a shilling in an honest way, wrote on a piece of paper "ten," and put it in his hat, and on another piece "cloven," and put it in his hat, then with a shilling in his even, "and put it in his hat, then with a shilling in his even," and put it in his hat, then with a shilling in his even. of age, wishing to save a shilling in an honest way, wrote on a piece of paper "ten," and put it in his hat, and on another piece "cloven," and put it in his shor, then with a shilling in his hand and a bold front, approached the door-keeper, opening both eyes, and looking sternly on the youth, he demanded—"How old are training the liquor from the casks in the cellar, and then defred across the harbour fike an arrow. On being examined when on shore the wonderful vessel was found to be a most perfect piece of mechanism. It is furnished with a small pump, similar to that used in wine and beer-houses for drawing the liquor from the casks in the cellar, drawing the Inquor from the casks in the cellar, and by means of which any water the boat may make can be easily discharged. Having been deprived of his left leg, M. Malbee has converted his wooden substitute into a mast, upon which he occasionally raises a sail suited for his light bark, and which he can trim with ease, according to the wind and the course he wishes to steer. M. Mal-General C., (well known in Podsdelphia.) on getting on board of a Mississippi steamer, after a brief pose of having a vessel on his plan constructed of

At the seige of Tortons, the commander of the army which lay before the town ordered Carrew, an Irish-officer in the service of Naples, to advance

A Gambling Story. - Here is one of the deepest A Gambling Story.—Here is one of the deepest and most ingenious schemes ever invented by the wit of a gambler. At Spa, a few years ago a short, than man, whom nobody knew but by sight, suddenly became a constant attendant at the gaming tables. This man, during a whole formight, continued night after night, in the most extraor wore spectacles, and appeared so short sighted that he was always obliged to touch the counter with Spiders and Lawyers.—See W. Jones and T. Day, Esq.—One day, upon removing some books at the chamber of the former, a large spider dropped upon the floor, upon which Sir William, with some warmin, said—"Kill that spider, Bay, kill that spider, "No," said Mr. Day, with all that coolness for which he was so conspicuous; "I will not kill that spider, Jones; I do know that I have a right to kill that spider, Suppose, when you are going in your coach to West misself Hall, a superior being, who, parhaps, may have as much power over you as you have over that meet, should say to his companion—"Kill that lawyer, and it have a different that lawyer, "how should you like that Jones I—and I am sure, to most people, a lawyer is a more obnoxious animal than a spider."

A Datch Replay-in Game.—Der Deutch tells a distinguish nothing, but on approaching the cards, took thing about a fellow who went into a grocery tore and called for a quart of molasses. The molasses were increased to be porchaser demanded to have it ourself in a measure, but no—the purchaser insisted upon the was gone. An examination of the wearer, but he was gone. An examination than connects him a measure, but no—the purchaser insisted upon having it put into his hat, at the same time laying down a piece of money which required change. The shopman, much wondering at so odd a whim, hesitated no longer, but dought of the measurements of the control of the measurements. The control of the measurements of the control of the measurements of the control of the measurements of the control of the measurements. longer, but doused the molasses into his customer's old body of the pulled out his money drawer to make that and then pulled out his money drawer to make change. In a twinking the resculty purchaser dropped the lat on the young grocer's head, grabbed all the money within his reach, coolly put the grocer's good hat on his own head, and walked off whisting, while the shopkeeper was blinding, choking and smothering in a bath of molasses. erally stocked sofely with his cards. At the back Did you ever see a candidate for legislative honors who did not admire the children of his constituents!

Did you ever see an arrant coward who could'nt bluster a great deal, and bring down his man at ten pages with the first fire of his—tongue!

erally stocked sofely with his cards. At the back of each or these, concealed amongst the originates, and so small as to be imperceptible to the unassisted eye, was its number, with a particular variation to denote its suit. Then the rigue came to Spa in disguise, with blackened hair and spectacles. ces with the first fire of his-tongue? In disguise, with blacketed hair and speciacles bid you ever see a man who in accepting office was and there, as a gentleman gambler, would have not solely guided by a desire to serve the people!

Did you ever see a miser who was not a Grahamite
from principle! or a pretty woman that was not aware
from principle! or a pretty woman that was not aware
consequently successful the server of the consequently se

POLITICAL.

From the North Carolina Standard. To the " political friend " of the Register who writes over the signature of

experience has proved every where else that the cost of reparting, Steam Engines, Odhors, Agoats, I stail process to a particular answer to the fuel, &c. avera e about \$1000 per mile. It may cost its stins year and more next, because the repairs of one year exceed those of another—but from year to year this is regarded as a correct average estimate. To throw in liberally and to a old the appearance of extravagance in my estimates, I will set down the expresse &c., of this particular Rail Road at 600 Dolfars per mile. That will be another annual tax upon its income of That will be another annual tax upon its income of surplus of the State.

\$18,000. Therefore the Income of this Road must be about 100,000 Dollars before it yields a Dollar of surplus profits to provide a studing Fund to the Rail Road. Of the t I shall write more if I

\$66,000 only! How is it possible then to meet faith the road. He recommended it, with many this Debt from the Income of the Rail Road?

Aggregate
The whole gross receipts

will not do) or the State provides for it in order to Henry had no agency in carrying it through.

But again: Adom for argument's sake that the Road should make money enough to pay annually the Expenses and Interest, and likewise the Instalthe Expenses and Interest, and thewise the Instan-ments upon the 300 000 Dollar debt. Though this cannot be, unless the Income of the Road doubles the last report of their President: Yet admit at may be so, and still our State Finances ought and writes ever the signature of "ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

Sir: Pursuing the course of enquiry I have indicated to you by my previous letters, the first question before as is this? What is the Public Debr of North Carolina?

I anawer: It is over One Million of Dollars. Her faith and credit are pledged to pay this amount, and the only honest maxim of a State is, that wheresoever her Faith and Credit are pledged to pay this amount, and the only honest maxim of a State is, that wheresoever her Faith and Credit are pledged to pay unoney, she OWES THE DEBT. A contrary jule will terminate in embarrassment, and may close in Repudiation? Once for all, I do not mean to impute to any one of our Rulers a desire to repudiate, but I shall prove that such is the next ble tendency of the public management of our State Fanances ought and change their Rulers. It may be desired in the strongest light I have been terminated to the redorsements for Rul Road Companies, upwards of ONE MILLON OF DOLLARS.—Thus: By the Act of 1839, the State endorsed Bonds for the Rallegal and Gaston Rail Road Company for Half a Million of Dollars. The interest of 6 per cent. per annum is payable semi annually, and the Principal falls due in January 1860?!

By the Act of 1840, the State endorsed for the same Corporation Three Hundred Thousand Dollars mere, bearing interest in the same way, and the principal is redeemable one teath the 1st January, 1840? It is a vision.

By the Act of 1840, the State endorsed for the same Corporation Three Hundred Thousand Dollars are, learning interest in the same way, and the principal is redeemable one teath the 1st January, 1840. The contraction of the principal is redeemable one teath the 1st January, 1840. The Act of 1840, the State endorsed for the winding to redeemable one teath the 1st January, 1840. The Act of 1840, the State endorsed for the winding to redeemable one teath the 1st January, 1840. The state endorsed for the Winnigton Rail Road Company, Three Hundred Thousand Dollars are the state of the principal is re

By another Act of 1840, the State endorsed for the Wilmington Kail Road Company, Three Handerd Thousand Dollars, bearing Interest as before, and the principal is payable as follows: \$50,000 on 1st January 1842, and the same sum in 1813, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1846, 1847.

The last mentioned Road has paid the Instalment of \$50,000 that fell due in January 1842.

This makes the whole public debt of North Carolina as follows:

But Road Company, Three Hander Instalment of \$50,000 that fell due in January 1842.

This makes the whole public debt of North Carolina as follows:

But Road Company, Three Hander Instalment of \$50,000 that fell due in January 1842.

The writer who cries that there is no danger—the orator who exclaims that "ail's well"—the orator who exclaims that "ail's well"—the orator who exclaims that "ail's well "—the orator who exclaims that "ail's well "—the orator who exclaims that these Rail Road profits cannot be made available to discharge the half million that falls due in 1800, and therefore at a made available to discharge the half million that falls due in 1800, and therefore at a made available to discharge the half million that falls due in 1800, and therefore at a made available to discharge the half million that falls due in 1800, and therefore at a made available to discharge the half million that falls due in 1800, and therefore at a made available to discharge the half million that falls due in 1800, and therefore at a made available to discharge the half million that falls due in 1800, and therefore at a made available to discharge the half million that falls due in 1800, and therefore at a made available to discharge the half million that falls due in 1800, and therefore at a made available to discharge the half million that falls due in 1800, and therefore at a made available to discharge the half million that falls due in 1800, and therefore at a made available to discharge the half million that falls due in 1800, and therefore at a made available to discharge the half million that falls

The last mentioned Road has paid the Instalt ment of \$50,000 that fed due in January 1542.

This makes the whole public dobt of North Carbina is follows:

For Rateigh & Gaston Rail Road Company by Act of 1839 \$500,000 for Dutto Dutto by Act of 1839 \$500,000 for Dutto Dutto by Act of 1830 for Dutto Dutto Butto for Dutto Dutto Butto But that the Road was worth the first loan of 500,000 solfer these things deliberate. Dollars Let us consider these things deliberate is very surety were solvent in 1800, and as wilting by: The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road owes a to pay as they are hereby supposed to be able to Doll of more than 800,000 Dollars bearing Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Therefore its Incomes at the p

for the Debt which North Carolina has endorsed. have time. For the present let me remaid you that The last Report of the President just made, he never sanctioned the additional loan, of 1840. however, exhibits the gross receipts at the sum of He went for the first, when it was required to To state the result in other words:
The yearly expenses of the Roads are \$18,000
Take interest upon their Debt
To state the result in other words:
The yearly expenses of the Roads are \$18,000
The interest upon their Debt
To state the Company had grown insolvent. He is an improvement man and went to help build the road, but not pay its deb's off after the work was done. 66,000 enabled the Rail Road to take the loan without Deficit
S32,000
Where is the annual payment of 830,000 to come from to extinguish the principal of the 300, 000 to lar Debt, except North Carelina pays it?
Nay. How is the Interest to be paid more than the Legislature of 1838, and to write the standard of the 300, 000 to lar Debt, except North Carelina pays it?
Nay. How is the Interest to be paid more the Legislature of 1838, and to write the standard of the sound in the Legislature of 1838, and to write the sound in the Legislature of 1838, and to write the sound in the Legislature of 1838, and to write the sound in the later. Nay. How is the Interest to be paid upon the south of the state of the

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and for

County, mmodate le which may favor and dis-

Call and HEAD. andry, on,

secur to this topic, not to censure others. I honor even a mistake made in a good cause, but I will windicate Mr. Heavy against a charge that every one would infer against him upon your manner of stating it, viz: that he had approved the acts of 1840. It would in no manner affect the point at which I aim, whither the law was passed by Democrats or Whigs. I fear that the unfair and insidious manner of your party has already done irreparable hart to the Internal Improvement system-a system to which the Democratic party, as a body, have been generally hostile. I apprehend that your party's foul and ignoble warfare against these Democrats, who have braved the censure of their own associates in their zeal for this great cause heretofare, may make others exceededly cause neretoture, may make others exceedingly cautious how they follow the footsteps of such Democrats bureafter. Mr. Henry has not deserved this from INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEN. And if they are honestly devoted to the contious how they follow the footsteps of such Democrats hereafter. Mr. Henry has not deserved this from IN FERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEN. And if they are honestly devoted to the cause, they will speak out. He has not merited such conduct at the hands of the upper Cape Fear such conduct at the hands of the upper Cape Fear country in particular, and Fayetteville will be an ingrate to bear it without remonstrance. But it may teach a lesson to cool the arder of others, even if Mr. Henry should prove true in spite of such intratione! Doubtless it will effect your purposes and the purposes of those you serve, to put Mr. Henry down—I mean other purposes besides those of party.

The system of Improvements begun by the State (if persevered in with prudence and firm ness) entitles Fayetteville and the West to the measurement of the fines of Representatives in 1819, than by the newspaper or historical accounts published

The system of Improvements began by the State (if persecered in with prudence and firm ness) entatles Fayetteville and the West to the next link? "There's the rub." The Rateigh Junto understand that. The Central Dictators know it. So do se Governor Morehead and Col Harper too. There are thousands who like you had rather see the cause go down forever than to suiter that! Other men have other schemes. Other sections adhere to different interests. It is forther sections adhere to different interests. It is forther sections adhere to be "whole hag improvement" attended to the perusal of our readers, will farnish correct knowledge on an important event in our national history.—Madisonian.

LEFFER FROM GENERAL JACKSON. per Cape Fear to be united to the Western trade!!

The sections who have had their share want more. The sections who have had their share want more.

It Laus D. Henry is sacrificed by the Capo Fear counties to gratify their party mailine, so will the containing the speech of S. ander Conrad, of Louisianing the speech of S. ander Conrad the upright leading interest of the Western Countries of this State will be immolated! I honor him that he has Let him fall and we shall see who can be found next to identity himself with this onear cause of the West and Cape Fear against his political

sympathics. Great for scheming, and great for destroying their own most generous advocates, will the improvement men of Cape Fett be regarded! But they will be last to be served with any practical improvement whatever—for a reason that is as old as the Fable of the wagoner culting upon Hercules. for help. I will strive to give this matter a separate and more prominent consideration before am done. I must not digress farther at present. CUMBERLAND.

The Raleigh Register of the 15th instant, has

"The Standard" publishes Mr. Henry's letter, virtually withdrawing from the canvass, without one word of comment—upon the principles, we suppose, "the least said, is soonest mended."

It is hardly necessary for us to say that the in-sinuation of the Register is totally and unqualifiedly false—we have no doubt the "wish was father to the thought" and the Register would rejoice that his falsehood was true—why did not Mr. Goles-publish Mr. Henry's letter to the Standard I if he was disposed to act fairly, who not since he was disposed to act fairly, why not give his readers . the benefit of what Mr. Heary did say? Withdraw from the canvass! Il No, never. Withdraw from the canvass, when the Wnig rulers are threatening the country with ruin and bloodshed-when they nre to carry out their mad schemes, threatening the impeachment of the President-when Botts, the impeachment of the President—when Botts, the ringleader of these conspirators, has said that "if the power of the House to impeach was not resorted to, in less than six months, Penasylvania Avenua would gleam with 10,000 biyonets." Is this a time tor any Democrat, any lover of his country, to with draw? Rather let it nerve every patriot and stimu late every good citizen to the determined and doingent discharge of his day to himself and to his country. No, Mr. Register! Mr. Henry has not withdrawn, and we still hope that the intelligence. windrawn, and we still loop that the nucleignace virue, and partitions of the people of the good oil. North State, will at the counting election pat down and foreyer, Whig misrale and rain. It is no time to withdraw, when the promise of a glorious victors comes to us on every preezz. Our irrends all over the State are suguine of success, and to judge of Gov. Morched's anivetes by the amount of the evertions, we should say that his time Register her badly scared, and would fain have Mr. Herry Soul, Mr. Register, you are mistaken, that's all.—

**Tariff—the Issue.—A late pumber of the Cuited States are sugued to exact the product of purposes of the States and adjusted the grant of purposes. The suggest was discussed whether, in edition to these measures, a real field not exceed the first the suggest was discussed whether, in edition to these measures, a real field not exceed the first the suggest was already on the long that the counting the contains the following amountone.

**Tariff—the Issue.—A late pumber of the Cuited States Grantia, on a the long that a first the legislature was in session, and had passed a law the long of principles, in a position with the sunder that her is all the product of pattern and spice. The product of the contains the following amountone.

**Tariff—the Issue.—A late pumber of the Cuited States Grantia, on a the Control of the Cuited States Grantian and a product of the contains the following amountone.

**Tariff—the Issue.—A late pumber of the Cuited States Grantian and the control of the surface of the contains the following amountone.

**Tariff—the Issue.—A late pumber of the Cuited States Grantian and the control of missae and the control of the control o

of CLAY as a veto of the Tarriff bill by Mr. TYLER

questions between Grand so difficult as to seave a doubt Louissanians to some violence, or of subjecting me to whether it can be considered probable.—National knows what difficulty I had in restraining the people

GENERAL JACKSON-THE FINE.

The subjoined letter, which we copy from the Globe, will, we are confident, be read with natisfaction by every American whose teelings of patriotsem are not thoroughly saturated with the bitterness of partisan rancer. We have read, and heard, at various periods, in both houses of Cengress, debates which would inflict pain on any listener in the least sensitive with regard to the respectability of the National Legislature. But certainly we have never read any discussion with sensitive with regard to the respectability of the National Legislature. pain on any instant to the respectability of the National Legislature. But to the respectability of the National Legislature. But certainly we have never read any discussion with sensations more primed than that which was descerated by the speeches resisting the repryament of the fine impassed on General Jackson by Judge Hall. It was not passed on General Jackson by Judge Hall. It was not

pases on General Jackson by Judge Hall. It was not altogether the arguments urged, or the language em-ployed, which was unworthy of the Senate Chamber, but the demonstration of mere partisan feelings by American Senators in discussing a theme involving the honor of the country, and not the ascendancy of a par-The Senate has occasionally been degraded by

HERMITAGE, Jone 6, 1842.

dge. The teeling and sentiment displayed by Mr. Conrad in inspects truly astones me. They are the ver opposite of those entertained by the patriots who were engaged in the defence of New Orleans, not one owhern considered Judge Hall as performing the part of whom considered Judge Hall as performing the part of engaged in the delense of New Orleans, not one of a good citizen in the proceeding which he instituted against me. They are such as Abner L. Dunean, Esq., under whose patronage Mr. Control was raised, and who, with the character of a distinguished purel, combined that of the fearless soldier and the good manwould have been ashamed to avow. Although at that time Mr. Control was a youth, be cannot have forgotten the leading tests of the case; and the lessons he learned from his patron should have taught him to distrust the motive of those who, in such an emergency as that of New Orleans, obtained applause from those alone who were minical to the country.

It is a source of the deepest regret to me, that Mr. Conrad has disturbed the sleeping asizes of the Judge, for the purpose of throwing an unjust imputation on my character. The fault must be his, if, in doing so, truth and justice will compel the public to discredit his statements.

What are the prominent facts?

After intelligence had been received of the embark-

What are the prominent facts?
After intelligence had been received of the embarkment of the British troops at Plymouth, in England, and that their object was the invasion of New Orleans; and whilst I was engaged with all exections in repelling their advance, which was then in possessor of Pensacola—it being necessary for me to clear my left flick of the enough before I could preceed to New Orleans to meet them there—several committees from New Orleans waited upon me at Mobile, (the committee of sale-ty and the committee of vigilance,) all giving me sum the information to that committee by Gayernor that committee to y Gayernor that committee to y Gayernor leans waited upon me at Mobile, (the connaine of sale-ty and the committee of vigilance,) all giving me semi-lar infectation to that counturisate by Gaernor Claiboras a letters, which were appended to me advise, and produced before Judge Hall, under his rule to up pear and show cause why an attaciment should not issue for a contempt, which you have published in the Globe, and to which I refer. Having expelled the Bro-tish from Pensacola, and made the necessary arrange-ments for the deterce of Mobile. I histened to New Orleans, and reached there on the morning of the let of December—commencing them my arrange ments for the detence of that country. When I arrived here, every thing was despondency and alarm at the approach of such an overwhelming force. The traitors to our cause were emboldened. There were no arms—not even fints—in the aregard; and the means for defenc-

The Trenton State Guzutte, one of the best papers in the Union, has hoisted the Clay flag, and avows itself for Heary Clay and a Procedure Tariff.

The New York Tribune says, that after having decreases the thoroughly the State of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, &c., he is sure that and the power in suspending the writ of habeas compared the results of New York, and those who wished to surrended the city to the energy pennsylvania, Massachusetts, &c., he is sure that the declaration of market and the process of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the control of t law, the city could not be defeuded; and I took the consibility upon myself of making the declaration time to profit by the additional power it gave to the

of CLAV as a veto of the Tariff bill by Mr. TYLER, and adds:

"If a distinct and unequivocal issue can be under upon the great leading questions at issue between the rival protest—on protection to home industry and internal improvement—the Whig ascendancy and internal improvement—the Whig ascendancy will be triamplantly vindicated in the couning elections?"

The Washington correspondent of the United States Greeke, complimenting Mr. Washingtons of North Carolina for a late tariff specia adds:

"By the way, here is a Whig from a section of the country generally opposed to the Tariff policy, who supports it with an ability and honesty worthy the name he bears; but show me the Laco from the Warth, who supports that policy, even if it be triamble in the interests of his constituents demand."

The British Negotiation—C insiderable sensetion was preduced in the city of New York on Taesday evening last, by a report, which found its way into the "American" of that city, the substance of which was, that "Mr. Webser and Lard Ashburton had finally agreed upon all the points of discussion between the twa countries, and that a Treaty was drawn up and ready for signature. Acc.

We are afraid that this news is not only premature, but that there is a possibility upon myself of making the declaration in time to profit by the additional power it gave to the ming! I declared it, Jadge Hall was in my effice, and interest to the bedience. This was slowed to the country and set to the Legislature to adjourn, a fixed by the respectance, was then made to the Legislature to adjourn, in order that all anglet jam in the defence. This was slower to the fact of the state of the Large feat and the care is a Whig from a section of the traits of the color of the country generally approached to the traits of the color of the color, and from the color, and the streets after that shall be apprehended, and the streets after that shall be apprehended, and the streets after that shall be apprehended, and carried to the order declaration. The was ab

from committing violence on the Judge, Louallier, Blanc & Co.

About the time of the Judge's return to the city, Louallier published his inflammatory address to the peeple, intended to create mutiny in our camp, and the descrition of the troops from their posts of defence. He was arrested for exciting mutiny, and as a soy giving intelligence to the enemy; not—as Mr. Gourad asserts in his speech—for a libel. But, before the arrest was made, he secreted himself, until he arrest of habea corpus of his being done, he made his provost guard. Col. Arbuckle commanding, who first instructions to treat him kindly, and to furnish him with pen, ink, and paper. &c. commanicated to him his instructions. Louallier thrunked him, saying, "I will not be one hear with you." "How so !" inquired Col. A. He replied, "there is a writ of habeas corpus out for me." This was communicated to me. I immediately sent to inquire whether it was true that Judge dall's name was subscribed to it, I forthwith issued an order for the arrest of D. A. Hall, for aiding, abetting, and exciting mutiny in my croso. This was on the oth. Shortly after Mr. Duplessis, then marshal.

issued an order for the arrest of D. A. Hall, for aiding, abetting, and exciting mutury in my cumo. This was on the 5th. Shortly after Mr. Doplessis, then marshal informed me that I was "acting on the belief that the record would prove that Judge Hall had exercised his judicial authority within your camp, thereby interfering with the police of the camp, in violation of martial law, and aiding and exciting mutury within it. In this you will be mistaken. Therefore you had better look to it, and see whether the date has not been altered from the 5th to the 6th, since the judge has been arrested. In quiried in the circle whether the date has not been altered from the 5th to the 6th, since the judge has been arrested. In quiried in the record, and made the alteration was made. He answered, by Judge Hall—that he had sent for him with the record, and made the alteration. I retained the original, and gave a certified copy to the clerk as set forth in my defence, and tendered it to the court, for the nurpose, at a proper time, of sistanting the might provide the provided camping the majesty of the law against such flagrant violation of it, and to purify the court.

lation of it, and to purify the court.

Judge Hall was liberated, and sent beyond the lines of my encampment, with special orders not to return as long as the enemy should be on our coast. But Mr. Courad says that the enemy ind left our coast at this time; and the necessity of martial law coased. I regret such loose assortions. Had be attended to the record, he would have found that Mr. Livingston returned from the flect on the 10th, where he had been to complete the critical for the exchange of presoners, and on the 11th Mr. Blanchard was at the Balze, de-livering the British prisoners to Quinter-Master Ledro, from whom he received the confirmation that there were reven or eight men in New Orleans from whom the British received duly information, and every movement of my trees. Mr. Some and in the confirmation that there were reven or eight men in New Orleans from whom the British received duly information, and every movement of my trees.

"Between these two gentlemen there had been greviously neither confidence nor affection, and with the British received duly information, and every movement of my troops. Wr. Conrad can say whether Blue & Co., with his two historians, were not suspected of being part of this clique who corresponded with the enemy. They were not at the lines of defence.

Peace being analogned, and my proclamation promitigated removing martial law, Judge Hall returned to be city; and when we were all in the midst of joy and proof gratitude to the all-wise Providence that had crowned our exertions with success, he commenced his proceedings against me. Agreeably to the rule, I attend 4d, and prosented my defence, which he refused to hear. The result was, that, deprived of my constitutional right of defence, he freed me one thousand dollars; and suppressing a fall record of the proceeding, he connecled me to-have one made out on the oaths of Abnet L Dengan, Esq., Edward Livingston, Esq. and Major John Reid, who acted as my counsel.

From these facts, which Mr. Conrad will not dare to deny over his own signature. I have the right to ask him, was it consistent with the character of an upright pudge to after the record, for the hires marges intended.

deny over his own signature. I have the right to ask him, was it consistent with the character of an upright judge to after the record, for the base purpose intended—that is to say, to show on the trial of a prosecution against me, that I had arrested him before he had attempted to exercise judicial authority in my camp, then under mattal law, the necessity for declaring said law being admitted by him! Was it consistent with the character of an upright prige, after patting me under the rules to show cause why an attachment should not taken earner to and on my annears on should not taken earner to and on my annears on. me under the rules to show cause why an attachment should not use against me, and, on my appears cowith my defence, to refuse to hear me—particularly as he was satisfy in his own cause, and from whose judgment there was mappeal? Listly: was it not illegal and unjust in him, after he had approved the declaration of carital law, on the ground of that necessity whose office it is to make the law silent when this indispensible to save the republic?—was it not, I say, dishonorable in him to institute proceedings against me, and manut and fine me, for defending the country by the means he approved and applanded, there being no other offence really charged against me! Is there a manual carried away by party feelings, who, hearing the

F. P. Blar, Esq., clitor of the Globe.

Rumor from Washington relative to the Treaty blue vester lay attenuous and stated to us, that he believes or the bush, the better for all parties." Under such circumstances, Bear naturally becomes partially at Wisnington, that a treaty had constituted between the United States and Great Bri. Tyler, teeth and toe mults. This unducky individual is doubtless to be represent a non-circumstance of the bush the best of all parties." this warra effectively settles all the existing difficul-ties between the two countries. As far as he had learned, the treaty had been

drawa up to too to forward by the last steamer from firston, the Britanesia, and was taken out to Eagland, by Majar Cooke, in that vessel. The treaty, he says, was signed on Monday, the fourth the amplitude of the excapes run. He wanted for a temperary purpose—the fifthe amplitude of the stream of the amplitude d July and 1s, in substance, to the following

The Right of Search is given up by Great Bri s, the United States undertaking to do all that it stap the slave trade.

ted States is to have the navigation of the river St. Johns to the sea; all that piece of land between our present Mane boundary line and the St. John River; also the city of Frederickton the capitol town of the Province of New Brunswick, the present seat of Government of that Province. On the other hand the United States codes to Great Brithe territory to the North of the St. John.

As far as we could learn, the treaty contains othing in relation to the Oregon Ferritory, which is indefinitely postponed; but which will ecome as important an affair as the Maine bound.

insists that the operatives of the country need and deserve as much protection as master manufactu-rers. He says they now encounter as serious an injury by the influx of foreign clerks, mechanics, and laborers, as the masters do from the influx of foreign goods, massnuch as it reduces salaries and wages as much as foreign goods reduce prices. He, therefore, preposes that Congress shall by a heavy duty on persons imported from abroad, to protect our own home born evizons. What can be more reasonable, upon tariff principles!

But his views are too contracted. A large majority of the foreign emigrants become farmers, and enter into competition with our home-born farmers in clearing away the forest, bringing the earth into cultivation, and increasing our population and wealth. Do not our farmers require a "protection" against this competition from abroad? What if these people do cut down the forest, and offence really charged against me! Is there a man, and carried a way by party feelings, who, hearing the tacts, will not pronounce it one of the most unjust and vinds true decisions ever pronounced by a judge!

But I will not party the subject farther. My thanks are due to the legislatures of New York, Ohio, and Microson, for their expressions calculated to induce Cangress to where from my memory the imputation cast induced the control of the case of the subject and the subject and the subject and the subject and the wealth and resources of our States and nation? It is, at sast, authing but competition with our home-born farmers, and, upon tariff principles, is a positive upon it by the act of this hyramical and vinderity judge.

Why do not the Home League embrace this

enitors from Louisean, (Moser, Conrad and Barroy) lefteve that I ought to be fined, and disgraced for it, feted, caressed and borne in trumph all over the leave them to capte all the satisfactions which so country—who but he, the Ciceroman, Demosthemian, Patrick Henryan Buckeye? In 1811, Wing-gery, tired of its playthour referral to the country—who but he is the country—who but h gery, tired of its playthings, refused to recompense Bear ov neglecting to give him an office, and, in 1842, such papers as the North American coolly inform him that he is " one of the coons and var-Ruman from Washington relative to the Treaty mints that spring up in the great Wing encamp-with Great Bertain. —A glorieum in of high solitical ment," and that "the sooner he goes back to the bellows or the bush, the better for all parties." vidual is doubtless to be regarded as another polittical victim, and if good for nothing else, may serve to point a moral. Whenever party drags a man from his employment to make a hon of him, as in the case of Bear, he must be an adroit wanted for a temperary purpose—the flatteries, the applauses, the shouts of public approbation and professions of private esteem with which he is exhilacated and kept up to the work, are all emp ty notses which perish in the echo, and when the battle's tought and the course is run, the pet The Maine boundary line is disposed of thus :- yesterday finds himself alone torday, unnoticed in the field of his glory; like the supple Bucking ham, when he claims the "Dakedom of Hereford and those moveables" as the promised reward for services rendered, he will desover that his employer is "not" the vein." Let those therefore, who would emulate the Buckeye Blacksmith and stump it for Whiggery, place no reliance upon words-promises are but breath. No matter how many larks may be designated in the bush, the only game is to insist at once upon a fat bird in

An Emigration .- The New York papers state We sincerely trust that the above may be correct that colonies of lawyers are leaving that city f interingence; as it will effectually settle all our long the far west. Luckily for New York—bad for the existing troubles with Eugland, and give an impetus! far west.

trom the Releigh Reguler. MILITARY CONVENTION.

In accordance to appointment, this body assem In accordance to appointment, this body assem-bled in the Commons Hall on the 4th inst. for the purpose of submitting to the Legislature their views upon many important amendments to the Militia Laws at present in force in this State.— The number of delegates, although not so large as may have been expected, prescated an imposing and gratifying appearance; whilst the patriotic zeal and feeling displayed by each member present, cannot be too highly commended by every selfannot be too highly commended by every well wisher to the "good old North State." The Con wisher to the government of Gen. rention was organized by the appointment of Gen. Alexander McRae, of Wilmington, as President, and Majors McHenry and Myers, as Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee consisting of the fol-owing Officers, was chosen to report matter for the deliberation of the Convention : Gen. Crenshaw, Gen. Haywood, Gen. McRae, Gen. Marsteller, Col. Green, Col. Lattlejohn, Col. Philips, Col. Paylor, Col. Vaughan, and Major Nixon; upon which an adjournment was made until the ensuing

on Tuesday morning, the Committee, through Gen. Marsteller, reported sundry amendments to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 9th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th 18th, 21st, 22d, 29th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 36th 39th Sections of the Militia Laws, which after much deliberation, were carried; the Committee asked leave to sit again, and the Convention ad-

We are in possession of a full report of the various amendments, but as they will probably shortly appear in our columns, their length, and the difficulty of giving to our readers a clear statement of them, without copying the sections pro-posed to be amended, induces us to withhold their publication.

At the evening Session, amendments were offer ed to the 5th, 9th, 42d and 79th Sections, which ed to the 5th, 9th, 42d and 79th Sections, which prevailed; after considering many further revisions and alterations, and the transaction of general business, the body at 11 P. M. adjourned to meet at 8 A. M. on Wednesday; when a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the President and Secretaries, and the body adjourned sine die.

That the Legislature will give the recommen-

dations of the Convention that prompt and serious attention the importance of the subject requires, we do not for a moment doubt.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 5th ast. She brings London and Liverpool pipers to

the 19th of June.

The news is in many respects interesting and important. There have been many riots in Iro-land, attended with considerable destruction of human life, and at the latest dates the authorities

in restoring order.

The trial of the youth, John Francis, for high treason in shooting at the Queen, teek place on Friday, in the Central Criminal Court, London. He was found guilty on the second and third counts of the indictment, charging him with hav ing fired a pistol, loaded with some destructive substance, at her Majesty, the jury having a doubt that it contained a bullet, but believing that it was ed with something else besides wadding and powder. The prisoner, who was dreadfully affected, was sentenced in the usual form, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

The state of the country is very near the same.

Trade, of almost every description, continues very much depressed, without any change in the mark ets that could be looked upon as indicating a latter

state of things in prospect.

The crops throughout England, especially the The crops throughout the crops throughout the counties, are exceedingly promising.

The vintage in France promises better in n for

The Landon money market is easy.

FAMINE AND RIOTS IN IRELAND. Dublin, June 4 .- The accounts from the country are really of the most alarming character, with regard to the price and scarcity of provisions. The Galway and Castlebur papers state that fiine has actually set in in the west; and accounts reached Dublin yesterday that several thousand persons had attacked a mill and flour-stone in the neighborhood of Eonis, county of Clare; and that e military and police having been called out, a affect took place between them and the people,

Emis is in a very alarming state. The beli-man has been sent round the town by some cvil missaries, for the purpose of collecting a mob at the market before the hour of two this day. The populace have refused all offers of pacification, populate have related an others of pacineation, openly declaring that nothing will gratify them but blood. The cry through the town all day is, "Assemble until we have blood for blood."

Large crowds had collected. The excitement

Large crowds had collected. The excitement increases every moment, and it now appears all the magistrates deny having given orders to the police to fire on the night before.

Dreadful riots in Galway.—Calling out and retreat of the Military.—Nothing can exceed the dreadful excitement here at present, in consequence of the high price of provisions. During the whole of vesteriar, the topological process. the whole of yesterday, the town was perambulated by large bodies of fishermen, laborers, women and boys. There was scarcely a store in the town, in which potatoes were thought to be kept, that was not broken open. The military and police were called out to check the people, but were obliged by overwhelming numbers to retreat to their re spective barracks.

I hough their conduct cannot be justified, still it auss be admitted that they had considerable provocation, as potatoes were raised in the morning to the enormous price of 18 peace per stone. The great majority, however, through want of employment, would be unable to purchase potatoes, were they even to be had at one

ey even to be had at one penny per stone?

Potato rioters in Cork .- Saturday evening a scene of riot occurred in Cork, in consequence of about 1,000 men, also, roused by hunger, and the high price at which potatoes were selling, com-menced breaking into the market, North Mainstreet, and forcibly possessing themselves of the potatoes stored there.

Health of the King of France,—The last letter from Mr. Walsh, published in the Intelligencer, dated Paris, June 9th, says: "While the Paris correspondents and the editors of the London press infinitely describe, or "execlient authority," the incurable diseases which render Louis Phillippe's life exceedingly precarious from hour to hour, and cause great uneasiness and a sensible depression in the London money market, the worthy Monarch travels thirty nules in his carriage in a tew hours; runs miles in the galleries of Versailles; precades at grand dimers in Trainon; witnesses dramatics performances in the evening; returns to Neuilly, at gallop, at midnight, rise fresh at seven the next agrand, and transacts, with keen vivacity and intelligence, all sorts of business until the hours of three or ax in the atternoon. The London stories of the person dangers to which English residents in France are expected, from the "murderons enimity" of the French caple, have about equal authenticity. You may take in an as specimens of the news from France which the leatish papers turnish by every steamer from Bristol and Liverp of for New York and Beston."



WESTERN CAROLINIAN

BALISBURY, M. O.: Friday, July 99, 1849,

their the sent, well-Con-Gen. dent, tries. I follow, biller, Col.

ning

Democratic Republican Nomination, FOR GOVERNOR LOUIS D. HENRY. Of Cumberland. .

Republican Candidates.

Rowan and Davic. Senate.-JOHN FRALEY. ommons.-JESSE A. CLEMENT.

Davidson County. Commons. —SAM'L. G. HARGRAVE,—JNO. M. SMITH.

Countervailing or Retaliatory Duties.

It is passing strange that any man of commo intelligence, not persuaded by the pocket argument of protection, should advocate the principle of retaliatory duties. A principle which is nothing more than a decoy goose throwa out by the artfu manufacturers to catch the green goslins of Whig gery. What!-soy they, shall we suffer the British to tax our tobacco, and shall we not tax their cloth? Now suppose the British Government does tax our tobacco and our bread stuffs, who pays the tax? Why certainly nobody but their own people who consume the taxed article. If the British Government then choose to tax their people, in the name of common sense, is that any reason why we should tax ours also. If they tax our flour when it goes to England, those who buy it, and eat it will have to pay the more for it; what is that to us? It they tax our tobacco, those who buy and use it, must pay the tax, not we who sell it. Every dis interested man of sense and reason must see and acknowledge this. Sir Robert Peel in his late speech for reducing the English Tariff says : " I am bound to say, that it is for the interest of this ountry to buy cheap, whether other countries will buy cheap from us or not."

Mr. Blake, a witness examined before a commit-tee of Parliament being asked, "Do you consider hat the burthens of the State taxes which are collected, afford any plea for imposing those pro ctive deties ?"-answered-" Certainly not. If were possible o make foreigners pay any part our burthens, there might be some common viate the national barthens to shift it from the calders of one Englishman to those of another." The Whig turnlites however say—see, the aish tax their people, come, let us to be even h them, tax ours too. So, the discontented ws once said-see other nations have Kingsvens a King too. They received a King, and

a like manner are we about to receive the Tariff gli of them yet, if they want them. There is doubt about it.

Another Democratic Victory.

Louisiana has come in with her thousands to long list of States that have abandoned ers, and turned from the errors of Fed Whiggery to sally under the old Republican of Free Trade and Equal Rights. The ous are just over, and have resulted in a siglouton, the Democratic Candidate, is elected or by about 2000 majority, and there is a ratte majority in both brauches of the Legis . The rout of Whiggery is complete, and too in its strongest hold in the South. Thus has on "Clay, Tariffand Bank." North Carolina es next, and will add one more to the conquerby Democratic phalany that is moving on under he tarner of Principle to rescue the Constitution in the hands of the spoilers.

Stick to the Point.

The Federal Whigs dodge the true points before le. They promised in 1940, prosperityf money-reduction in the expenditures of sment-economy and reform-high prices, my other glorious things which the people et. They pledged that all this should fol-" very election " of Gen. Harrison. Now gh they have had an overwhelming majority s and passed what laws they pleased, Bank Bills and the Tariff, they try to consequences of their misrule and vioges, by charging all on Tyler. This The "better times" were to be about by the Whig triumph-the Whigs uph, and where are they? Let them stick point, and answer for themselves.

Governor of New Jersey has appointed Wm. L. Dayton, United States Senator to a fill the vacancy occasioned by Ham Samuel L. Southard.

unt of Treasury Notes outstanding on instant, of the issues prior to January 1st ording to the official return, was \$9,077,

this funded debt of Pennsylvania amount able sum of \$34,674,346 97. Of thu 10 are held by subjects of Great Britain the more than \$1,000,000 of the balance of this country.

Mr. Henry's Letter.

We find in the last Standard the following letter of Mr. Henry to the Editor, from which it will be seen that the state of his health is such as to forbid the possibility of his making any more public pass as a braggart or fool? He und addresses before the election. We regret the place is one estegory or the other. painful circumstances that detain Mr. Henry at home, but think, in the present condition of things, it is politically a matter of no consequence. He will be elected anyhow. Nothing would be more gratifying to his friends than to see Mr. Henry go the rounds, but as his health will not permit this. they are not so unreasonable as to expect or re they are not so unreasonable as to expect or re now at issue. They are coming out openly and quire it. The Democratic Republicans of North strongly for Clay, Tariff and Bank. These are will do their daty.

makes quite a flourish on the occasion, and cries out that Mr. Henry has declined. This is perfectly in the spirit of 1840. No doubt the editor is highly delighted at the assurance that the Republican candidate will not be able to meet and expose His Excellency, but he would do well to confine his transports within the bounds of fair-dealing propriety. But to talk of Mr. Henry's declining Ah, Mr. Register, such humbuggery will hard ly take now. Mr. Henry has not declinedwill not decline till his term runs out. Mr. Morehead may give up all hope of filling the lave been warned sufficiently. As surely as the lave been warned sufficiently. As surely as the chickens; he will have leave from the people to return to his practice in the Courts, on the expiration of his present term.

LETTER FROM LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq. FAVETTEVILLE, July 9, 1942.

DEAR SIR: I have lately had the honor to receive many invitations from my fellow-citizens, in others that had resumed a short time before, again different parts of the State, to address the electors suspended. They resumed no doubt for effect and of the Governor, in their respective counties, "on the various political questions of the day;" and Very well;—the next Legislature (Democratic)

have been made the medium of communication.

As the present state of my health deprives me of all expectation of being able to comply with the wishes of my fellow-citizens, in this respect; in justice to myself, to prevent disappointment and inconvenience to them, and to enable them to make such other arrangements as this exigency may suggest, I am constrained to obtrude my private afflictions, through the columns of the Standard, upon the candor and kindness of my friends to excuse me; and to submit to the bazard of having them made the subject of the ungenerous com

mentaries of the unfeeling.

The disease under which I have been suffering for several years, together with an injury receive from the fall of my horse, has rendered my health too feeble to endure the exposure, excitement and labor of a political canvass, at this season of the

year.

Feeling conscious that my health would decline at this season, as it has for several summers past, I did not fail, on all proper occasions, heretofore, to apprize my political friends of it, and all those who had a right to know it.

with this knowledge on their part, I was advised to visit my fellow-citizens in the West be fore the warm weather set in. Accordingly, I commenced the canvass on the last of February, and continued it until I was taken sick in May. Although I have mainly recovered from that attack, I am advised by my physician and friends, in which my own juggment concurs, that it would be attended with danger to my his, or health, to reach the canvass at this season of the year.

I deeply deplace the recognity which danger to

I deeply deplore the necessity which denies me the gratification of mingling with my fellow-citiand of complying with their wishes. I beg leave to tender them my most grateful acknowl

I am most respectfully, Your obedient servant, LOUIS D. HENRY.

THOMAS LORING, Esq.

The Day of Election.

The Raleigh Register says: "Our readers are reminded, that under the law of the last Legisla. only for a Tariff for revenue, with such incidental ture, the Election in this State is to be held in protection as it may afford. We direct their atevery County on the same day, and that day is the lention to the article following from the United first Thursday in August-falling this year on the States Gazette of Philadelphia, one of the most 4th day of August."

Philadelphia Banks in 1832 was stated to be up. Mr. Clay has "abandoned the protective ground," wards of twenty three millions. It is said to be and declares that "the father of the American now only little more than one million. This is the system never has and never will " give up the convenient currency of whiggery,- botter than gold policy of protection. Here is the article : and silver-fluctuating to the amount of 22 millions

General Harrison and the Tariff.

The Whig Tarifites denounce Mr. Tyler's Ve. The Whig Tarifites denounce to of the little Tariff Bill in the most ferocious from a tariff of revenue.

This is not correct.

This is not correct. son regarded his pledges as little as they have him read the following letter :

" ZANESVILLE, Nov. 2, 1836.

ion to the internal improvement system, I refer you for my sentiments to my letter to the Hen. Sherrod Williams.

WM. II. HARRISON. " Messrs. Dostler, Taylor, and others."

abusive as usual of the President, said :--" He sol. sagacity and clear foresight of the wise and pure emply believed that if the power of the House to men of that day in perceiving the evils of a paper impeach was not resorted to, to less than six months emission, as currency; its tendency to corrupt the

is exerue would gloom with 10,000

This is beautiful stuff from an bo gressman ! Wonder whether Mr. Botts intends to passe as a braggart or fool? He undoubtedly has a

The Clay Whig party.

The toasts given in the celebrations of the last Anniversary of our Independence show the feel ings of the Clay Whige of the country, and espe cially of the South, on the great political questions their watchwords. Hundreds of such sentiments The veritable editor of the Raleigh Register as the following, which we notice as given in caskes quite a flourish on the occasion, and cries Georgia, were offered and enthusiastically ap-

"Henry Clay, a Protective Tariff, and a National Bank,—three things essential to our national happiness."

"A Protective Tariff to pay our National Debt"
—a Protective Tariff, to protect and defend the

Are the Republicans of North Carolina ready to endorse these sentiments? Are they ready to bend their necks again to the yoke of heavy tariff taxes? If not, let them beware in time. They Clay Whigs get into power they may prepare for the burthens.

New Orleans Banks .- There is now left but one specie paying bank—the Bank of Louisiana—in New Orleans. The day after the elections, the others that had resumed a short time before, again moment I have received another, of which you of that State will probably see to them a little.

> The Compromise Act .- In what a position have the Tariffites, who are now doing their utmost to set aside the Compromise Act and violate all its provisions, placed themselves! We have before quoted the remark of Mr. CLAY in his speech on the bill in 1833: " What man, who is entitled to deserve the character of an American Statesman, would stand up in his place, in either House of Congress, and disturb the Treaty of peace and am-This said the "great pacificator," and one of his Federal Tariff allies, Gov. Davis of Massachusetts, known as " honest John," in the same de bate declared that-" should South Carolina abide by the Compromise, and the friends of protection shall then propose to re-establish the Tariff system, what honorable man would sustain such a measure?"

Yet these men and their partisans are leaving no means untried to force a violation of this very With this knowledge on their part, I was ad. act, to sustain which they so solemnly and strongly

the New York Courier and Enquirer, lately shot in the calf by Mr. Marshall of K-ntucky, and one of the leading Federal Whig Editors, has been deedgements for the honor conferred upon me by clared a Bankrupt in the amount of \$200,000. No their invitations; and I ask of their liberality, to wonder he was so furious at the present of the excuse me from an undertaking, where the services I could render would be but small, when put in competition with the hazards attending the effort.

One of this Whig "rollef" measure. It has relieved his creditors pretty effectually of \$200,.

The precious law was made for the long for 000. The precious law was made for the benefit of precisely such cases.

The Federal Whig party of North Carolina deny that Mr. Clay, their great leader and present candidate for next President, is in favor of a Protective Tariff. They say he goes, and they go able and consistent Federal Whig papers in the country, and one of the most zealous in support of Beauties of Banking .- The circulation of the Mr. Clay. It indignantly repels the assertion that

MR. CLAY AND THE TARIFF.

" The Harrisburg Telegraph, in commenting on ome remarks by the Boston Courier, makes the following assertion:

" Mr. Clay has abandoned the protective ground, and advocates only the incidental protection arising

Would these worthies villify General Harrison in doned a protective tariff. The father of the Amerthe same manner if he were hving and dared to ican system will protect his progeny with paternal oppose their will and pleasure? Ah, say they, affection. Mr. Clay never has, and never will there would be no danger of that. It Gen. Harri- abandon a protection of home industry, while home industry needs protection. sent that the revenue should be only sufficient for theirs, perhaps there would not, but if he acted the wants of the Government, but he never would ntiously and honestly, he must have done willingly consent to that, unless the wants of the as John Tyler did. Does any man doubt it, let Government, (including its necessary expenditures, and the payment of debt, with provisions of other kinds suited to his views of aid and protection should be sufficient to require a revenue that would "GENTLEMEN: I had the honor, this moment, be protective, if laid with discrimination. This at to receive your communication of yesterday. I tempt of the two or three Scott presses to create regret that my remarks of yesterday were misun-derstood in relation to the tariff system. What I meant to convey was, that I had been a warm ad- ed to do wrong to a great man to whom the people vecate for that system upon its first adoption; that vecate for that system upon its first adoption; that the believed in the benefits it had conferred upon than to any other citizen—one who has more of I still beneved in the centainty never had, nor ever the country; but I certainly never had, nor ever public sympathy, and more sympathy for the public, than any other man. The idea that Henry was, that I would not agree to the repeal as it now Clay is not friendly to a protection of American was, that I would not agree to the repeat as it was, that I would not agree to the repeat as it was, that I would not agree to its being industry, is as preposterous as to say that compromise act, and never will agree to its being Washington was not friendly to American Independence." industry, is as preposterous as to say that General

We find in an exchange paper the resoluions below, which were introduced by George Mason, one of the Republican framers of the Con. stitution, into the Legislature of Virginia in 1787, Congressional .-- Mr. Botts in a late speech, as and unanimously adopted. They prove the great

morals, and destroy the faith and credit of the thus pleading guilty to the charge of proscription country. Has not the experience of the time since tatally verified and fully established all that is here

expressed?

"Resolved, 'That money, by the common consent and custom of commercial nations, is, and ought to be, considered as a scale or standard by which to estimate the comparative value of commodities, and that nothing can be more improper or unjust, than to substitute such a standard, as would be more uncertain and variable than the commodities themselves.

"Resolved, That an emission of paper money would be runous to trade and commerce, and highly injurious to the good people of this commonwealth, and that by weakening their manners and morals, destroying public and private credit and faith between man and mon, it would increase and aggravate the very evils it is intended to remedy.

"Resolved, That making paper carrevey, or anything but gold and silver coin, a tender in discharge of their statements of the contracted in money, is centrary to every principle of scand policy, as well as justice."

Changes against Whiggery since the Entra Session.

Session.

Mr. Watterson of Tennessee, in the coarse of a late speech in the House of Representatives altarding to the elections which had taken place since the Extra Session of 1941, said:

"He understood that forty one members of the present House, according to those elections, were misrepresenting their constituents. If they were sticklers for public sentiment, he called on them to resign. He recapitulated the saveral States which had decided in favor of the Democratic cause:—Maine, 250 majority for Harrison, in 1840—now 11.000 Democratic majority; Maryland now 600 majority; Pennsyl ania, which voted for Harrison, now 20.000 Democratic majority; Ohio, which gave 24.000 majority for Harrison, now a Democratic majority; Ohio, which gave 24.000 majority for Harrison, now a Democratic majority; Democratic cause:—Michigan voted for Harrison,—now almost thanimes the other way; Indiana, which gave 13.000 for Harrison, is now Democratic. These States gave 94 votes against Van Barrison. Add these for he for ware the New Years.

BISHOP IVES APPOINTMENTS FOR THE These States gave 94 votes against Var Buren. Add these to the 60 which Mr. Van Bu-ren received, and it makes 154: more than enough to have re elected him—and this without taking into consideration Connecticut, and other States which voted against him, but have since changed.

.1 Whig Congress.

The following character of the present Whig Congress is drawn by a Willo paper, the Boston Courier:

"No reliance can be placed on the integrity of Congress: in fact, no such attribute belongs to it. The fools who have recently loaned their money to keep the duelists, black legs, and demagogues from starving, may possibly be induced to extend their charity to the Secretary of the Treasury once more, and thus prolong the official existence of the Government; but the people, the working classes—are sick of the miserable policy which pervades every branch of the Government. If the members of Congress will adjourn and go home, they will be entitled to the thanks of their constituents, and confer a favor on the country, of greater value than any they have wit to conceive, or virtue to execute while assembled in Washington."

This is what an honest Whig paper says of the economy and reform Whig Congress, who have heavy National debt, giving away the public money, laying Tariff taxes, and trying to "head Capt.

Tyler."

Bankrupts.—It has been decided by the Course that bankrupts must pay the postage on notices to their creditors in order to make them valid. This seem, the postage on notices to the creditors in order to make them valid. This seem, the postage on postage on notices to the creditors in order to make them valid. This seem, the creditors in order to make them valid. This seem, the creditors in order to make them valid. This seem, the creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors is creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors is creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors is creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors is creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors is creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors is creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors is creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors is creditors in order to make them valid. This seem the creditors is creditors in order to make the creditors in order to is nothing more than even justice. It is quite enough for a man to receive these interesting little papers, without having to pay for the agreeable information they gave bim, into the bargain.

Glorious prosperity - Whig better times .- Eight thousand men and women, in New York City, are out of employment.

The Price of Property.

Besides the general declaration of Mr. Clay in his Hanover Speech, that the " very election" of Gen. Harrison would at once restore prosperity to the country, in every thing, a more definite promise was made by his Senatorial colleague, Mr. Crittenden. Tais Whig gentleman declared that the fact itself of Gen. Harrison's election would add Mocksville Male Academy. \$100,000,000 (one hundred million of dollars) to the capital of the country :- that is, the value of property so much. Did the election do this, or have the Whig measures or the Whig Government, since March, 1841 done it? There were no provisions, no ifs, be it remembered, about it. The thing was to be done. Now, has it come to pass according to the absolute promise. That is the question.

CLEAR AND EMPHATIC LANGUAGE!

Extract of a letter from President Tyler to the Com mittee of the Philadelphia Tyler Dinner, 4th July.

For having declined of late to unite in giving away a femiful source of revenue, from a Treasury which has become nearly exhausted, I have been charged with a desire to dictate to Congress, when my sole object is to carry out a law of this very Congress on the subject of the public lands. The welkin is made to resound with charges of Executive dictation, because I have not seen cause to approve the repeal or suspension of an act passed as into as the 4th September last. My reply is, that if it was right to pass that act then, it must b that if it was right to pass that act then, it must be wrong to repeal it now, when the Treasury requires the use of every dollar which it can rightfully claim. Executive dictation? I repel the imputation. I would gladly harmonize with Congress in the enactment of all necessary measures, if the importing would permit me. Most gladly would I approve any bill axing revenue for its object and the protection of manufacturing industry as its incident, which should be presented to me, unconnected with matters having no necessary efflication, and which are only calculated to embarrass its first production of the configuration. ring manustry as its incident, which alone by processes to me, moromeeted with matters having no necessary affiliation, and which are only calculated to embarrass the Executive action—Each branch of the Government is independent of every other, and Heaven—forbid that the day should ever come when either can dictate the other. The constitution never designed that the Executive should be a mere cypher. On the contrary, Recentive should be a mere eypair. On the contary, it denies Congress the right to pass any law without his approval—thereby imparting to it, for wise purposes, an active agency in all legislation."
(This letter sounds very much like a "Veto and Ditto." Does it not, Mr. Fillmore?)

Robespicrian—Heads Off?—The Ex-Postmaster-General (Granger,) who was an abolitionist at home, and then assured General Harrison that he was an abolitionist—and who was lately attempting to head hobitionist—and who was lately attempting to head Capt. Tyler, has coolly confessed in the H. of R, in reply to Mr. Weller, that he removed 1,700 in all—

Any quantity of saw-d Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are talways made out of heart pinc, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw —Price §3 per 1,000 at WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841.

proscription.
In like manner, the whig councils of New York, since they were confirmed in power by the court of errors, have stricken off the heads, of 200 more victims! How the lust for the spoils of victory.

The Foreign news, in many respects, is very interesting. The very critical state of the health of the King of France, makes the news from that country of much interest. Should be die shortly, it is believed that either a revolution or a war with England is inevitable.— Trackington Indee.

We copy from the Charleston Papiet the file

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

We have been favored with the following and tract of a letter from one of the Massachusetta Com-missioners, which sats the question of the Morth Bastern Boundary at rest, at least in relation to the present negotiation :

" Washington, July 7, 1842.

BISHOP IVES' APPOINTMENTS FOR THE

SUMMER.

From 30th July to 16th August, in Rowan, Davie and Surry Connties, as may be desired by the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Davis.

13th Sunday after Trinity, Rockingham county.

14th Sunday after Trinity, and three days previous, St. Matthew's, Hillsboro'.

August 20th, St. Mary's, Orange county.

September 1st, Salem Chapel Estate of Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennehan.

From 3d to 20th inclusive, St. James', St. Stephen's, St. John's, and church of the Holy Innocents, Granville county, as the Rectors, the Rev. Mr. Taylor and the Rev. Mr. Chapman, may determine.

18th Sunday after Trinity, Emanuel Church, Warrenton.

renton.

19th Sunday after Trinity, Louisburg, Franklin Co.

29th Sunday after Trinity, Chapel Hill.

Examination in the Catechism, Confirmation, and
the Holy Communion, as usual.

WM. D. CRAWFORD announces tumself as a Candidate for the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Candidates for Sheriff.

(C) Col. R. W. Lose is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

(C) HEXEKIAN TORNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

BRTS, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Davidson County at

MARRIED,

JOHN W. ELLIS. Attorney at Law.

Office 2nd door of Mr. Cowan's Brick Row

A Negro Girl For Sale.



ANY person wishing to purchase a young likely Negro Girl, about 15 years of age, can have an opportunity of doing so by applying at this Office. If not sold privately between this and Monday of August Court, she will be put up at public sale on that day.



THE exercises of the Mocksville Male Academy will be re-opened on Manday be re-opened on Monday, the 11th of July, on the following terms, (i. e.:) For Latin and Greek,

Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c., 12 00 English Graumar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c., 10 00 Lower branches Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c., B. CLEGG, Principal. Mocksville, July 1, 1842.

SALE. FOR THE SUB



SCRIBER ofclose Car-2 pair of excel-ble match

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 22, 1842. LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Pisher, on South Yadkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.

-ALSO-

Herses.

A quantity of choice curied simple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of saw-d Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made

260 ACRES.

some of which is cleared and under cultivation, and about ten of it first rate meadow land, it is watered by Grane Creek and two branches which run through

the land, an excellent orchard, consisting of a great variety of very choice Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.

There are two dwelling Houses on the tract, the one on the road is well calculated for a house of entertainon the road is well calculated for a house of entertainment, it being a large two story building, very convenient, having all necessary out houses conveniently arranged, and supplied with an excellent spring of water. The other dwelling house is near the meadow ground and a first rate spring, from which it is supplied with water, and a large barn which makes it convenient for packing away hay. The above property is plea-cantly situated, and remarkably health.

The subscriber being anxious to sell will give a bargain, those wishing for further information can be gratified by calling on the premises, on the subscriber.

Walnut Ridge, Rowan Co., N. C., tf
April 29, 1842.

THE CHICORA.

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH -----

NDER this title, the Subscribers propose put lishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER, to be sted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, CHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to what ever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In pol-GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to cach class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, The Charars will occupy strictly be noted ground; yet sufficient attention will be pad to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the tentions and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a desireratum at the South; and it is to lear a desireratum at the South; and it is to learn the state of the state analysis of the injury of many of the no-least religious and political condition of the country.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on the injury of the propose of the state and the injury of many of the no-least religious and a Science, in effective those grands.

Teligious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a desideratum at the South; and it is to meet this, that The Chicara is now proposed to be assed. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so so complete are the arrangements they have made—s extensive the correspondence they have secured—si-valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talen hey have enlisted—that with the kindly teelings and iberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for

The Dierary Department of the Chicora will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial ment, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketchez, works of fiction, bog raphies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

onstant business to visit every section of our country; nd through means of an extensive acquaintance al-West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Britumore, Wash-ultin Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Britania, New York, Philadelphia, Britumore, Wash-ultin Britania, New regard to all loreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetains of moment in the different States, but pass the opinions of judicious men in rigard to Commission the cal character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,

they intend to exclude those lighter articles of in-

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this

as seedens it imprecisable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all its influence cherwise, to promote its interest, it because the open to the subscriber therefore, proceeds to seve the Prospectus in his own among with a hope that he will be added in the undertaking, by all the fraches of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soo have an entensive exchanges.

Friends of the Temperance Council to pure we make a most corneat appeal—while thouseads upon those sands of dollars tro annually expended at the atree, at a treams, at the race track, at groceries, while no pans are spared, the harry tree freedom, and no later decorated account the country—at a cause that must be dear to every true patrot, philain through, and christian if Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southura country—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of the first and feeble steps. They venture, large absence that physical papers in all the Southura country—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of the first and feeble steps. They venture, large absence the relief of the first and feeble steps. They venture, large absence the publication of it can be pasted.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will be held, before the publication of it can be published.

The Western of the first and feeble steps. They went deceived to try, at each of the first part of their first and feeble steps. They venture, large the first part of the first part of their first and feeble steps. They went does not find the received the published weekle at the procedure of th

The Western Carolina Temperance Advances will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where suggested the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where suggested is to issue the first number early in June. Postmasters are authorized to remit subscriptions, Letters and communications to the Editors must be post paid or tree. Address

OCT Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and o'll Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

June 3, 1842.

Washin-ten, D.

Wanted.

THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury cartery—none but those who can come well re-commended for industry, and sobriety, need apply. J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't. J. RHC Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK! IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures and Mines, ONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEM PRINCIPLES

By Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulu, de de. de.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

Lind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learnes author endeavors to accomplism:

Let. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the uniquely of their respective pro-

Tradesman in the principle of their respective pro-cesses, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by

blind prejudice and a vicious routine.
2ndly. To after Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters,
Druggests, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic
descriptions of the commodities which pass through

their hands.

Brdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments f Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent ractical school to Students of these kindred sciences. thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirons of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly, To enable goathemen of the Law to become

blest achievments of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and blest achievments of Science, in effective

transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each orticle.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good apper, in new brevier type, and will nake about 1400 \$50, pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

CT To any person sending us five dollars at one

To any person sending us five dollars at one

with reviews and critiques of all the new works of fation, biographics and postry from the pens of several of the most gifted antinors, both of the Northand South.

The Scientific and Mechanical Department will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which together, with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and planter.

In this Department of General Intelligence, the abscribers believe the Cincoan will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant lusiness to visit every section of our country;

DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES & MINES.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

SPECTATOR.

Is relished by the wisest men, do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, tamiliarly designated the cut clast of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquiring as with the character and contenting more closely the banks of unity between as.

Peeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern commanity, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby plenging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fally to readen, but over the promises they make, they repeatedly sahely the partners of the good poone of South Carolina and her sister States.

The Cincon, will be printed on an imperial sheet of he very best poper and type, and shall be embodiashed with potrate of our observer. The price will be So person, payelle upon the delivery of the first number.

R. S. DOFOEL

July 1, 1872.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Subscribers propose to publish, at the seat of Government, a Weekly, Newspaper, to be called Government, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called Government, a Weekly Newspaper, t

Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES.

GARDEN 3

C. B. WHEELER. Store, by February 18, 1842. TO THE TANNERS

A large variety of Garden Seeds

for sale at the Salisbury Drug-

TYPE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor or whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights:—and also to the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who boar testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,

Finishing Leather.

WM. A. RONALD, HENRY C. MILLER. 62 Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, China Grove, Rowan County, N. C. 6t

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Minler, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tamners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have parchased for ourselves the right to use their patient.

JOHN CLARK.

Tanner, Salisbury.

Tanner, Salisbury.
JOHN SLOOP, Ja.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,

Tanners, Rowan County. We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the by Messes. Robald & Miller, and we consider to the lost quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
W.M. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

This Stables will be abundantly furnished with every the beauty provider;—his Bar well

thing necessary in the line of Provender ;-his Bar well

applied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and dis-derly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and ry me. E. R. BIRCKHEAD.

I -- MILL IRONS. -- I

PROSPECTUS

determined, it summers the summer of such a publication, the first number of such a publication, and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics of the Carolina TEMPE Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amus-

tained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPE RANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissimantion of Temperance principles. We shall endeaded to present in its pages, a hill record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lends—of its effect apon individuals and communicies—and original articles in General to the progress of the Temperance of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and informatics—and original articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics agreedings, and articles in Laterature, Science, the agreeding the supplied agreedings and articles in Laterature, Science, the agreeding the supplied agreedings agreedings agreedings agreedings agreedings

while, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and the campbell, the control of the day and the control of the day and the control of the day.

by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee fook with
confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly
in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were
this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what this the proper occasion, we could ten't this of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the insbirate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dured to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North Sizes, but a consider houseless, that will tell upon its copies for \$10.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5.

Address, MMAKIN & HOLLER

MMAKIN fluence will go forth from the Capato of the oal North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations. Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to as us promptly. As the object is to commence with the

our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N.
C. Tomperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Roleigh, on the first week of January next,

Resolved, That it be most carnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after and to the members of the into state Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately siter the recept of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 mohes, at One Dollar and Pitty Ceuts per annua, pavable 15 cameloon forms and Protean shapes, will be handled without gloves.

ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and Protean shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the Cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to Theorems Fish, will receive prompt attention.

March 12, 1812.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Daniel Delap,

Thomas Stuart, William Stuart, Sarah Stuart, Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart. Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart, Defendants in this case live beyond the limits of this State, It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Carolinam for said Defendants to appear and answer at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or Judgment pro contesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, W. Womack, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1842.

W. WOMACK, C. M. E.

W. WOMACK, C. M. E. May 27, 1842 .- 6w -- Printer's fee \$5 50.

SALISBURY FACTORY.

THIS establishment is now in complete operation.
The Company are manufacturing Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Shirting

and Osnaburg, of a superior quality, which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices. Merchants and others who will examine qualities, and compare prices, will find it to their interest to purchase J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't. Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

THE FAMILY AEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER. WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it superogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellonce and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be stast in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, terriessly porsuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which ence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadel-phia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of ori-ginal American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Protesser Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss S. dgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly carned the tatle of the American Family News-

Foreign Literature and News.

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yorkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

Saw Mill Irons Gudgeoes all sorts, Wheels of all sites, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short totice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent. December 31, 1811.

Determined to space no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family New-paper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive at the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements from the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements from the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements from the Magazines and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements fr

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advi-North Carolina Temperance Union.

Paties State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, or Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication,

Miss Mittord

Joseph R. Chandler, Miss Leelie, Professor J. Frost, Lydia H. Segourney, Hop. Robert T. Control Mrs. C. H. W. Esling, A. Green, Jr., John Neal, Countess of Blessington,

The terms of the Courier are \$22 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will efficient to proceed ten new subscribers, and send us \$15, per money postage free, we will receipt for one to reach. Se opies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three

TO AGENTS-TERMS.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT,

I T will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after I the next election, at the concumually low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, nine copies for Two Bollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dol ars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollats, payable invari-

omnence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches), the One Dollar and Fifty Cevts per annum, payable IN tONE Dollar and Fifty Cevts per annum, payable IN the North Carolina States containing Subscribers names without gloves.

THE MARKETS

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AT SAI	LISBURY	, JULY 22, 184	2.
Bacon,	6 . 61	Iron,	44.7
Beet,	31 . 41	Lard,	E 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a (1)
Do (upple)	35 a	Nails,	8. 9
Butter,	10 a 121	Oats,	15 . 18
Beenwax,	18 a 20	Pork,	40 4
Begging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	
Bale Rope,	10 a 121	Sugar, (brown)	10 . 19
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Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack) 87	0 a 94 00
Floor. 4 50	a \$5 00		10.
Feathers.		Do (cast	25 a 80
Flaxseed,		Tallow,	12
Do Oil,		Whiskey,	250

AT CHERAW. S. C., JULY 5, 184

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Beef, (scarce)			Flour,	5 00 a \$51
Bacon,			Feathers,	37 a 00
Butter,	• 124 a	15	Lard, (scarce)	7. 8
Beeswax,	22 a	25	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bagging,	20 a	25	Oats,	37 a 46.
Bale Rope,	10 a	124	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a 85
Coffee,	125 a	15	Sugar.	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a	25	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Case (watered)	SO a	694	Do (hughel)	671 - 41

AT CAMDEN, S. C., JULY 13, 1842,

4 a 6 Cotton, 6 a 9 Corn, 15 a 18 Flour, 18 a 20 Feathers, 26 Lard, 12 Molasses; Beeswax.

Bacon, Butter,

PROSPECTUS OF THE Congressional Globe and Appendix.

11 a 15 | Oats,

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consocutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The specenes of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress transhers matter enough for a number, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

months, if so, subscribers may expect between 50 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 50 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the Parsiners's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the set speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two matts after the close of the session; but, in fature, we antend to print the speeches as fast as use held he or paged, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the separament.

Each of these works is complete the work within a few days after the separament.

Each of these works is complete to a littliff; but it is necessary for every subscriber who adesires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to lave both; because, then, it there should be any ambiguity in the synapsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the steeth at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a zeroon can obtain a tell

reader may return to the Appendix to see the special at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gatts and Sexron's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or lour years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great partion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we get up for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely by these works, we could be about 10 print them for drable the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe

after to print them for deable the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globa and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all substribers for them.

We have on hand 3,700 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Glote and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand rotal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now self them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to ke them for SI each; that is, SI we propose to let subscribers for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 even each They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the list, will be brought up at the rest session, in consequence of the universal discussional extended in the late elections with the wast and novel extended in the late elections with the wast and novel to the late elections with the wast and the late elections where the late election session, in consequence of the universal dissuisfaction evaced in the late elections with the vast and need system of policy which the powers have introduced and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party base of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily

on of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Corg. and give our epinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is principally the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of

TERMS. For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the

last Extra Session, \$1. For the Congressional Globe for the next session

St per copy.

For the Appendix for the next ression, \$1 per cop Six copies of either of the above works will be set for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail postage tour risk. By a rule of the Post Office Departisations are permitted to frank-detters containing for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subser-sides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions she e.m. Washington by the 15th December next rithest, though it is probable that we shall purpose to the surplus contents to fill exercise subscription to surplus copies to fill every subscription be paid before the 1st day of January next. No attention will be paid to any order unless soney accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVI

Washington City, October 25, 1811